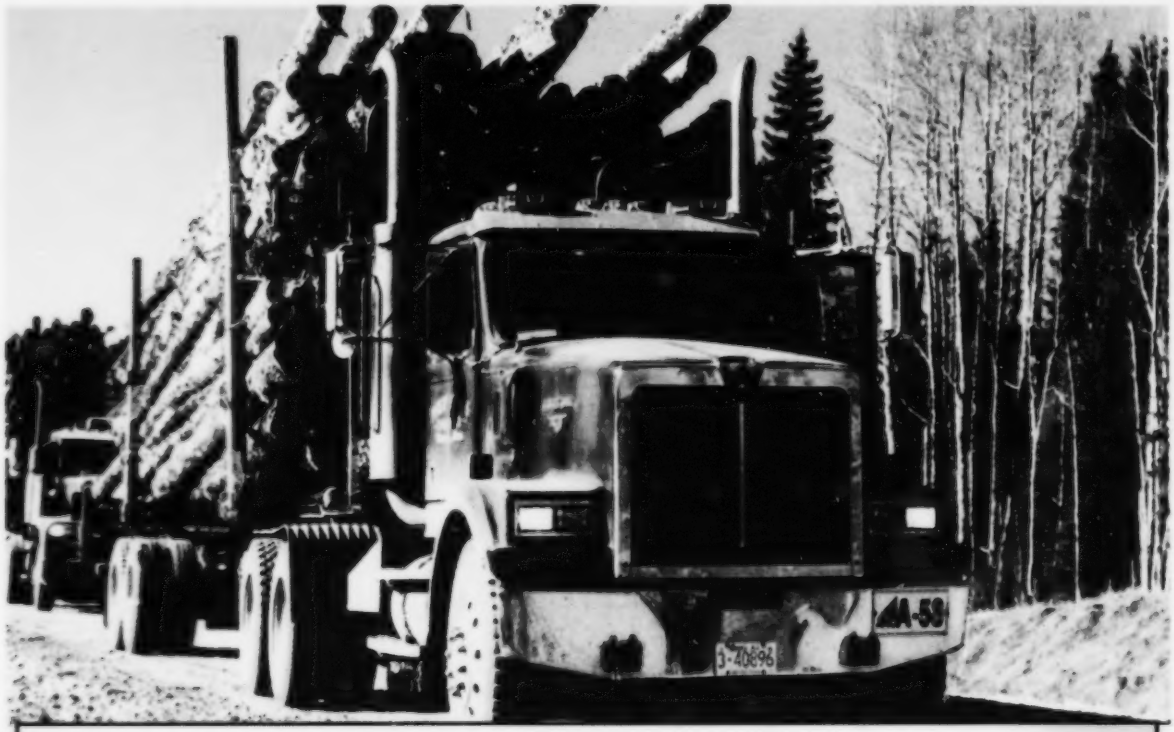
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**



Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

Forestry and Related Industries

2000 to 2004

Released July 2005

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

the people & workplace department

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INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) invests in people and fosters safe and productive workplaces. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services which contribute to workplaces that are safe, healthy, fair and stable for workers and employers by:

- Working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs.
- Helping employers, workers, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities.
- Developing and maintaining policy and legislated standards in Alberta.
- Preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety legislation.
- Explaining legislated standards under the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Employment Standards Code and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Forestry and Related Industries 2000 to 2004

Each year, AHRE prepares a report on occupational injuries and diseases in the Forestry and Related industries to provide a detailed review of workplace health and safety. The purpose of this report is to provide government, employers, workers, and health and safety professionals in the Forestry and Related industries with information about key health and safety issues. This report includes:

- An estimation of the risk of injury or disease (lost-time claim rate) in addition to general descriptive information about incidents and injured workers.
- The number of employers that earned a Certificate of Recognition (COR).
- Occupational fatalities accepted by the Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) – Alberta for compensation in the Forestry and Related industries.

Notes about this report:

- While this report focuses on 2004 data, information for 2000 to 2003 is also provided for comparison.
- Lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.
- Duration rate is highly unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
- Part 1 of this report focuses on the Forestry industries, while part 2 concentrates on the Forest Products Manufacturing industries.
- Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
- Terms, definitions and formulas are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are listed in Appendix B.

PART 1

FORESTRY INDUSTRIES

HIGHLIGHTS

From 2000 to 2004...

- There were 1,067 lost-time claims from workers in the Forestry industries.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for 38.2% of the total lost-time claims.
- The trunk was the most common body part injured, accounting for 34.7% of all claims.
- Twenty-six percent of incident types involved being struck by objects or bodily reaction.
- Nearly half of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age.
- Nearly one-third of claims resulted in 51 days or more off work.

In 2004...

- The WCB accepted 170 lost-time claims from Forestry workers, representing less than one percent of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the Forestry industries was 3.6 per 100 person-years, unchanged from 2003. The 2004 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.6 per 100 person-years.
- The duration rate for the Forestry industries was 196 days lost per 100 person-years compared to the provincial rate of 65 per 100 person-years.
- Employers with less than 10 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 4.3 per 100 person-years.
- Over nine percent of the employers in the Forestry industries had valid Certificates of Recognition (COR).
- The WCB accepted two fatalities for compensation in the Forestry industries.

SECTION 3

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The lost-time claim rate[1] represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year. The 2004 lost-time claim rate for the Forestry industries was 3.6 per 100 person-years.

In 2004, there were 170 lost-time claims in the Forestry industries, representing less than one percent of the total lost-time claims in the province. The Forestry industries' lost-time claim rate was 3.6 per 100 person-years, unchanged from 2003 (see Table 3.0). The 2004 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.6 per 100 person-years. The lost-time claim rate of 3.6 per 100 person-years translates to 18 lost-time claims per million hours worked.

The duration rate is intended to show the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work per 100 person-years. In 2004, the Forestry industries had a duration rate of 196, three times higher than the provincial rate of 65.

Table 3.0
Forestry Industries — Alberta: 2000-2004

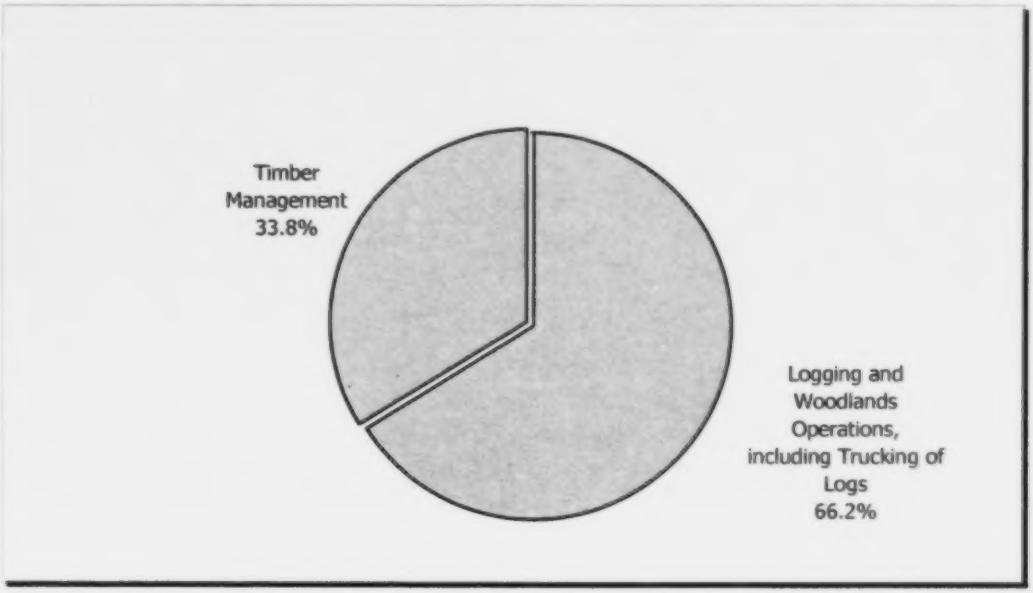
Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	2,722	$2,201,082	5,352	13,575	254	276	5.2
2001	2,564	$1,838,329	4,967	13,000	262	225	4.5
2002	2,469	$1,744,521	4,861	10,571	217	207	4.3
2003	2,420	$1,858,777	5,217	12,131	233	189	3.6
2004	**2,315**	**$1,432,135**	**4,664**	**9,158**	**196**	**170**	**3.6**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2005. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2004 were not administered by March 31, 2005.

Between 2000 and 2004, there were 1,067 lost-time claims in the Forestry industries. Logging and Woodlands Operations had the most, accounting for nearly two-thirds of all claims (see Chart 3.0).

Chart 3.0
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Forestry Industry — Alberta: 2000-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the Forestry industries, employers with less than ten person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 4.3 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with 20 to 39 person-years at 3.6. Employers with 10 to 19 person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 2.3 (see Table 3.1). For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest.

Table 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[2] of Employer — Alberta: 2004

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	2,173	90	2,096	4.3
10 to 19 person-years	61	20	880	2.3
20 to 39 person-years	35	36	994	3.6
40 to 99 person-years	11	22	694	3.2
100 or more person-years	0	0	0	N/A
Unspecified	35	2	N/A [1]	N/A [2]

[1] The person-years weren't estimated for employers that didn't report payroll information to the WCB before March 31, 2005.
[2] The lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore the lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.

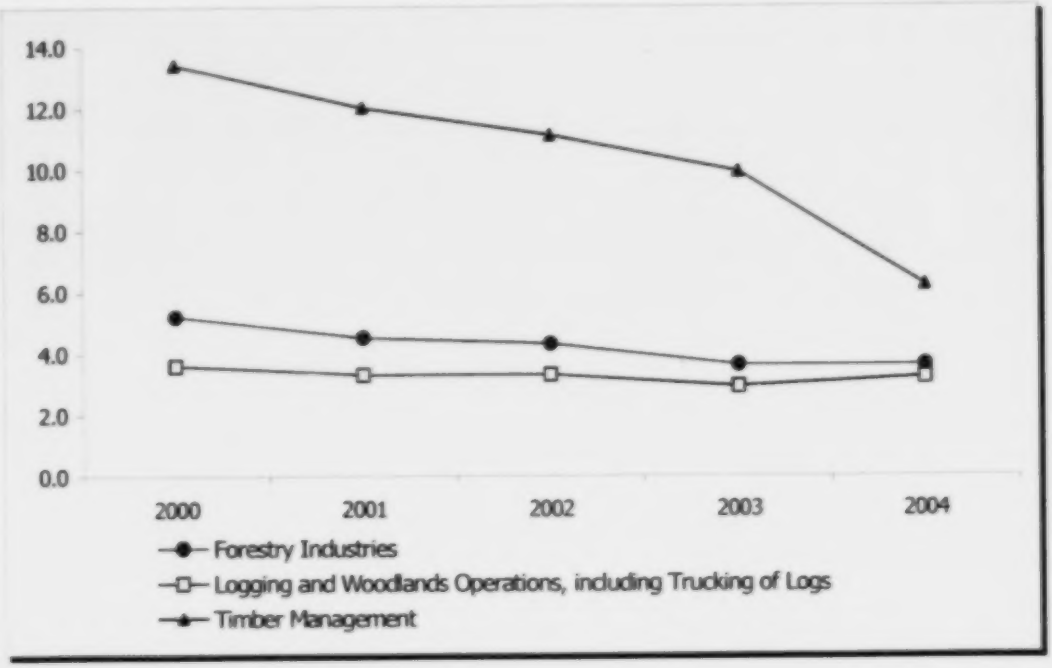
Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[2] Size is measured in terms of person-years

3.2 Lost-Time Claims by Forestry Industry

Between 2000 and 2004, of the two Forestry industries, the Timber Management industry had the higher lost-time claim rate. Lost-time claim rates of both industries were equal to or higher than the provincial average each year (see Chart 3.2).

Chart 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Forestry Industry — Alberta: 2000-2004



Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Forestry Industries	5.2	4.5	4.3	3.6	**3.6**
Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	**3.2**
Timber Management	13.4	12.0	11.1	9.9	**6.2**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.2A Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs

The 2004 lost-time claim rate for Logging and Woodlands Operations was 3.2 per 100 person-years, a 10.3% increase from 2003. The duration rate decreased by 18.2% from 225 days lost per 100 person-years in 2003 to 184 in 2004 (see Table 3.2A).

Table 3.2A
Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	2,568	$1,977,556	4,525	11,015	243	165	3.6
2001	2,415	$1,593,033	4,248	10,049	237	139	3.3
2002	2,319	$1,578,363	4,249	8,914	210	139	3.3
2003	2,286	$1,652,513	4,661	10,506	225	134	2.9
2004	**2,182**	**$1,302,617**	**4,004**	**7,387**	**184**	**129**	**3.2**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.2B Timber Management

In 2004, Timber Management had a lost-time claim rate of 6.2 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 37.4% from 2003. The duration rate decreased from 292 days lost per 100 person-years in 2003 to 268 in 2004 (see Table 3.2B).

Table 3.2B
Timber Management — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	154	$223,526	827	2,560	310	111	13.4
2001	149	$245,295	719	2,951	410	86	12.0
2002	150	$166,158	612	1,657	271	68	11.1
2003	134	$206,264	557	1,625	292	55	9.9
2004	**133**	**$129,518**	**660**	**1,771**	**268**	**41**	**6.2**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

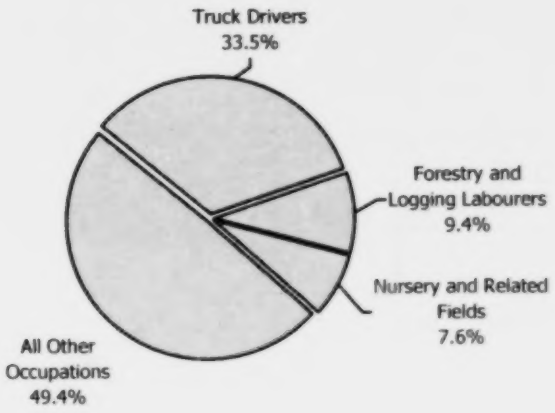
Struck by objects and bodily reaction were the most common causes for lost-time claims in the Forestry industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

This section describes the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2004 injuries and diseases in Forestry industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

4.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2004, three occupations accounted for over half of total claims in the Forestry industries. Truck drivers had the most claims at 33.5% (see Chart 4.1A).

Chart 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation – Alberta: 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for nearly half of lost-time claims in the Forestry industries. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 26.6% of total claims, while workers aged 45 years and older had 24.4% of claims (see Table 4.1A).

Table 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2000-2004

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
15 – 19 Years	16	13	4	8	5	46	4.3%
20 – 24 Years	75	53	56	34	20	238	22.3%
25 – 34 Years	75	79	51	46	41	292	27.4%
35 – 44 Years	50	44	47	40	46	227	21.3%
45 – 54 Years	32	22	28	40	42	164	15.4%
55 – 64 Years	22	12	15	19	11	79	7.4%
65 Years and Over	4	2	4	2	5	17	1.6%
Unspecified	2	0	2	0	0	4	0.4%
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forestry industries, the majority of claims were from men. Between 2000 and 2004, 85.2% of lost-time claims involved men. Lost-time claims from women accounted for 11.7% of the total claims (see Table 4.1B).

Table 4.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2000-2004

Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Men	228	194	176	160	151	909	85.2%
Women	40	24	26	22	13	125	11.7%
Unspecified	8	7	5	7	6	33	3.1%
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. Between 2000 and 2004, 84.5% of all lost-time claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The four most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, 38.2%; fractures and dislocations, 13.6%; surface wounds and bruises, 11.8%; and open wounds, 6.8% (see Table 4.2A).

Table 4.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Nature of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**236**	**186**	**166**	**161**	**153**	**902**	**84.5%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	90	88	92	66	72	408	38.2%
Fractures and Dislocations	34	26	24	25	36	145	13.6%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	52	18	18	23	15	126	11.8%
Open Wounds	22	15	12	14	10	73	6.8%
Burns	2	3	1	2	0	8	0.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	36	36	19	31	20	142	13.3%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**20**	**25**	**24**	**12**	**11**	**92**	**8.6%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0.4%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0.2%**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0.2%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.1%**
Nature of Injury – Unknown	**17**	**13**	**14**	**14**	**6**	**64**	**6.0%**
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, sprains, strains and tears accounted for 42.4% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 1.3 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this nature of injury category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all other nature of injury categories were higher than or equal to the provincial average except open wounds (see Table 4.2B).

Table 4.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004[3]

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**90.0%**	**88.9%**	**1.4**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	42.4%	46.8%	1.3
Fractures and Dislocations	21.2%	8.9%	3.3
Surface Wounds and Bruises	8.8%	11.0%	1.1
Open Wounds	5.9%	8.7%	0.9
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	11.8%	11.0%	1.5
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**6.5%**	**6.3%**	**1.4**
Nature of Injury – Unknown	**3.5%**	**4.0%**	**1.2**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[3] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2000 and 2004, the trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for over one-third of total lost-time claims in the Forestry industries, followed by lower extremities at 22.3%, and upper extremities at 21.5%. The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, representing 21.0% of the total lost-time claims (see Table 4.3A).

Table 4.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2000-2004

Part of Body Injured	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Trunk	**86**	**77**	**67**	**77**	**63**	**370**	**34.7%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	53	46	43	46	36	224	21.0%
Other Trunk	33	31	24	31	27	146	13.7%
Lower Extremities	**78**	**51**	**45**	**27**	**37**	**238**	**22.3%**
Leg(s)	40	29	21	16	21	127	11.9%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	35	20	23	10	13	101	9.5%
Other Lower Extremities	3	2	1	1	3	10	0.9%
Upper Extremities	**53**	**50**	**50**	**40**	**36**	**229**	**21.5%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	27	26	23	19	16	111	10.4%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	14	7	11	10	8	50	4.7%
Other Upper Extremities	12	17	16	11	12	68	6.4%
Head	**37**	**17**	**14**	**18**	**12**	**98**	**9.2%**
Eye(s)	21	7	2	6	5	41	3.8%
Other Head Parts	16	10	12	12	7	57	5.3%
Multiple Body Parts	**15**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**16**	**90**	**8.4%**
Neck, Including Throat	**6**	**11**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**34**	**3.2%**
Body Systems	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0.3%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0.3%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0.2%**
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, the back, including spine and spinal cord accounted for 21.2% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 1.2 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this part of body category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all part of body categories were higher than the provincial average, except fingers and fingernails (see Table 4.3B).

Table 4.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2004[4]

Part of Body Injured	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**37.1%**	**38.5%**	**1.3**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	21.2%	25.7%	1.2
Other Trunk	15.9%	12.9%	1.7
Upper Extremities	**21.2%**	**24.5%**	**1.2**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	9.4%	9.5%	1.4
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	4.7%	8.0%	0.8
Other Upper Extremities	7.1%	7.0%	1.4
Lower Extremities	**21.8%**	**18.9%**	**1.6**
Leg(s)	12.4%	9.4%	1.8
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	7.6%	8.3%	1.3
Other Lower Extremities	1.8%	1.2%	2.0
Multiple Body Parts	**9.4%**	**7.4%**	**1.8**
Head	**7.1%**	**7.5%**	**1.3**
Eye(s)	2.9%	2.8%	1.5
Other Head Parts	4.1%	4.7%	1.2
Neck, Including Throat	**3.5%**	**2.2%**	**2.3**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0.0%**	**0.2%**	**n/a**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came into contact resulting in an injury or disease. Between 2000 and 2004, two primary sources of injury in the Forestry industries accounted for nearly half of all claims. Persons, plants, animals and minerals, and vehicles accounted for 31.8% and 17.8% of claims respectively (see Table 4.4A).

Table 4.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Source of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**94**	**78**	**67**	**59**	**41**	**339**	**31.8%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	49	48	47	34	29	207	19.4%
Minerals - Metallic and Non-Metallic (except fuel)	1	2	2	0	0	5	0.5%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	44	28	18	25	12	127	11.9%
Vehicles	**49**	**50**	**30**	**28**	**33**	**190**	**17.8%**
Structures and Surfaces	**25**	**19**	**27**	**28**	**26**	**125**	**11.7%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**20**	**15**	**8**	**10**	**14**	**67**	**6.3%**
Hand Tools - Non-powered	9	8	6	5	4	32	3.0%
Hand Tools - Powered	6	7	0	2	8	23	2.2%
Other Tools and Equipments	5	0	2	3	2	12	1.1%
Parts and Materials	**12**	**7**	**9**	**14**	**21**	**63**	**5.9%**
Machinery	**16**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**51**	**4.8%**
Containers [1]	**7**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**22**	**2.1%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0.3%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0.2%**
Other Sources	**15**	**5**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**48**	**4.5%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**36**	**37**	**43**	**27**	**14**	**157**	**14.7%**
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

[1] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.)

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, vehicles accounted for 19.4% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 3.8 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this source of injury category for the whole province. Person – injured or ill worker accounted for 17.1% of claims, 1.3 times higher than the provincial average (see Table 4.4B).

Table 4.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004[5]

Source of Injury or Disease	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**24.1%**	**25.2%**	**1.3**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	17.1%	18.4%	1.3
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	7.1%	1.6%	34.8
Vehicles	**19.4%**	**7.2%**	**3.8**
Structures and Surfaces	**15.3%**	**15.9%**	**1.3**
Parts and Materials	**12.4%**	**9.8%**	**1.8**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**8.2%**	**6.2%**	**1.9**
Hand Tools - Non-powered	2.4%	3.3%	1.0
Hand Tools - Powered	4.7%	0.9%	7.2
Other Tools and Equipment	1.2%	2.0%	0.8
Machinery	**5.9%**	**5.7%**	**1.5**
Containers	**1.2%**	**10.1%**	**0.2**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**0.0%**	**0.9%**	**n/a**
Other Sources	**5.3%**	**5.3%**	**1.4**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**8.2%**	**10.5%**	**1.1**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.5 Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. The two most common types of events or exposures that comprised more than half of lost-time claims in the Forestry industries during the last five years are: bodily reaction and exertion at 30.6%, and contact with objects and equipment, 24.0% (see Table 4.5A).

Table 4.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2000-2004

Type of Event or Exposure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**80**	**71**	**67**	**61**	**47**	**326**	**30.6%**
Bodily Reaction [1]	33	29	27	20	17	126	11.8%
Overexertion	29	22	21	27	17	116	10.9%
Repetitive Motion	17	14	17	13	11	72	6.7%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1	6	2	1	2	12	1.1%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**80**	**54**	**33**	**46**	**43**	**256**	**24.0%**
Struck by Objects	46	34	20	26	26	152	14.2%
Caught in Objects	14	7	4	11	5	41	3.8%
Struck Against Objects	15	7	6	2	8	38	3.6%
Rubbed or Abraded	5	6	1	4	1	17	1.6%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0	0	2	3	3	8	0.7%
Falls	**39**	**25**	**38**	**42**	**37**	**181**	**17.0%**
Fall on Same Level	25	13	15	25	24	102	9.6%
Fall to Lower Level	13	11	15	15	12	66	6.2%
Other Falls	1	1	8	2	1	13	1.2%
Transportation Accidents	**44**	**45**	**28**	**22**	**29**	**168**	**15.7%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**7**	**2**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**26**	**2.4%**
Fires and Explosions	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0.4%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0.2%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1%
Type of Event – Unknown	**25**	**26**	**33**	**11**	**9**	**104**	**9.7%**
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, transportation accidents accounted for 17.1% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 5.0 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this type of event category for the whole province. Struck by object accounted for 15.3% of claims, 1.7 times higher than the provincial average (see Table 4.5B).

Table 4.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2004[6]

Type of Event or Exposure	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**27.6%**	**42.5%**	**0.9**
Overexertion	10.0%	23.2%	0.6
Bodily Reaction	10.0%	12.1%	1.2
Repetitive Motion	6.5%	5.4%	1.7
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1.2%	1.9%	0.9
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**25.3%**	**24.0%**	**1.5**
Struck by Object	15.3%	12.5%	1.7
Caught in Object	2.9%	4.2%	1
Rubbed or Abraded	0.6%	1.2%	0.7
Struck Against Object	4.7%	5.0%	1.3
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	1.8%	1.0%	2.4
Falls	**21.8%**	**16.3%**	**1.9**
Fall on Same Level	14.1%	10.5%	1.9
Fall to Lower Level	7.1%	4.8%	2.1
Other Falls	0.6%	1.0%	0.9
Transportation Accidents	**17.1%**	**4.8%**	**5.0**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**2.9%**	**4.3%**	**1.0**
Fires and Explosions	**0.0%**	**0.2%**	**n/a**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**0.0%**	**1.4%**	**n/a**
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0.0%	0.2%	n/a
Type of Event – Unknown	**5.3%**	**6.5%**	**1.1**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[6] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average, greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average, less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[7] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a positive impact on workdays lost.

Between 2000 and 2004, nearly one-third of claims resulted in a duration of disability of ten days or less. Claims of one to five days duration represented 22.1%, and six to ten days, 10.8%. Nearly one-third of lost-time claims resulted in 51 days or more lost (see Table 4.6A).

Table 4.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2000-2004

Duration of Disability	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
1 – 5 Days	77	49	46	38	26	236	22.1%
6 – 10 Days	31	25	19	23	17	115	10.8%
11 – 15 Days	20	13	14	11	7	65	6.1%
16 – 20 Days	17	7	12	5	7	48	4.5%
21 – 30 Days	21	19	15	13	12	80	7.5%
31 – 40 Days	14	17	14	12	13	70	6.6%
41 – 50 Days	12	7	11	7	15	52	4.9%
51 Days or More	74	84	59	70	53	340	31.9%
Unspecified	10	4	17	10	20	61	5.7%
Total	**276**	**225**	**207**	**189**	**170**	**1,067**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[7] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

In 2004, lost-time claims resulting in 51 days or more duration of disability accounted for 31.2% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 2.9 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all duration categories were equal to or higher than the provincial average, except durations between one and five days and 11 and 15 days (see Table 4.6B).

Table 4.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2004[8]

Duration of Disability	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
1 – 5 Days	15.3%	37.0%	0.6
6 – 10 Days	10.0%	13.0%	1.1
11 – 15 Days	4.1%	7.3%	0.8
16 – 20 Days	4.1%	4.8%	1.2
21 – 30 Days	7.1%	7.0%	1.4
31 – 40 Days	7.6%	4.9%	2.2
41 – 50 Days	8.8%	3.7%	3.3
51 Days or More	31.2%	14.8%	2.9
Unspecified	11.8%	7.3%	2.3

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[8] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are issued by Certifying Partners and are co-signed by AHRE[9].

In 2004, 9.2% of Forestry industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented over half of all person-years in the Forestry industries. In the Timber Management industry, 17.3% of employers were certified, which covered 61.1% of all person-years in this industry (see Table 5.0).

Table 5.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2004

Industry	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Timber Management	23	133	17.3%	61.1%
Logging & Woodlands Operations, inc. Trucking of Logs	191	2,182	8.8%	49.1%
Forestry Industries	214	2,315	9.2%	50.8%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[9] For more information on the COR program visit Hwww.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/partnersH

Between 2003 and 2004, employers with a valid COR experienced decreases in their lost-time claim rates while non-COR holders saw their rates increase in the Forestry industries. The lost-time claim rate for COR holders decreased by 7.7%, while the rate for non-COR holders increased by 9.4%. For the province, both employers with a valid COR and non-COR holders experienced a 10.3% reduction in their lost-time claim rates (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Forestry COR Holders — Alberta: 2003 and 2004

		Forestry Industries				Province			
Employer	Year	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2003	96	2,621	3.7	-7.7%	10,906	374,757	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	80	2,367	3.4		10,522	403,984	2.6	
Non-COR	2003	93	2,596	3.6	9.4%	25,669	888,356	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	90	2,297	3.9		24,597	949,230	2.6	

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 6

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2004, the WCB accepted two fatalities in the Forestry industries.

An occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker that results from a work-related event or exposure. Beginning with this year's report, all fatalities will be classified by type based on the WCB classification standards. In previous years, fatalities by type had been classified by Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE). For this reason, fatalities by type statistics in this report may differ slightly from numbers presented in previous reports. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. In 2004, one occupational fatality in the Forestry industries was a motor vehicle incident (see Table 6.0).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. In 2004, one occupational fatality in the Forestry industries was a workplace incicdent (see Table 6.0).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. In 2004, there were no occupational fatalities in the Forestry industries

due to occupational disease accepted by the WCB (see Table 6.0).

Table 6.0
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Occupational Disease	Motor Vehicle Incidents	Workplace Incidents	Total
2000	0	1	0	1
2001	1	3	1	5
2002	1	0	2	3
2003	0	1	0	1
2004	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Total	2	6	4	12

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, the WCB accepted 12 fatalities in the Forestry industries. All of the fatalities occurred in the Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs industry.

PART 2

FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

HIGHLIGHTS

From 2000 to 2004...

- There were 1,753 lost-time claims from workers in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Of those, 74.6% involved Sawmills and Planing Mills.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for 40.1% of total lost-time claims.
- The upper extremities were the most common body parts injured, accounting for 33.1% of all claims, followed by the trunk with 33.0%.
- Over one-third of incident types involved overexertion or being struck by objects.
- More than half of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age.
- Claims with duration of disability of one to five days accounted for 35.1% of all claims.

In 2004...

- The WCB accepted 274 lost-time claims from Forest Products Manufacturing workers, representing less than one percent of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries was 1.9 per 100 person-years, the lowest lost-time claim rate achieved in the last five years. The 2004 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.6 per 100 person-years.
- The duration rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries was 35 days lost per 100 person-years compared to the provincial rate of 65 per 100 person-years.
- The Pulp Mills industry had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all Forest Products Manufacturing industries, at 0.6 per 100 person-years. Sawmills and Planing Mills had the highest lost-time claim rate, at 2.8 per 100 person-years.
- Employers with less than ten person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 9.7 per 100 person-years.
- Over seventeen percent of employers in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries had a valid Certificate of Recognition.

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The 2004 lost-time claim rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries was 1.9 per 100 person-years.

In 2004, there were 274 lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, representing less than one percent of the total lost-time claims in the province. The Forest Products Manufacturing industries lost-time claim rate was 1.9 per 100 person-years, a 20.8% reduction from 2003 (see Table 8.0). The 2004 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.6 per 100 person-years. The lost-time claim rate of 1.9 per 100 person-years translates to 10 injuries and diseases per million hours worked.

In 2004, the Forest Products Manufacturing industries had a duration rate of 35 per 100 person-years, the lowest in the last five years and 46.2% lower than the provincial duration rate of 65.

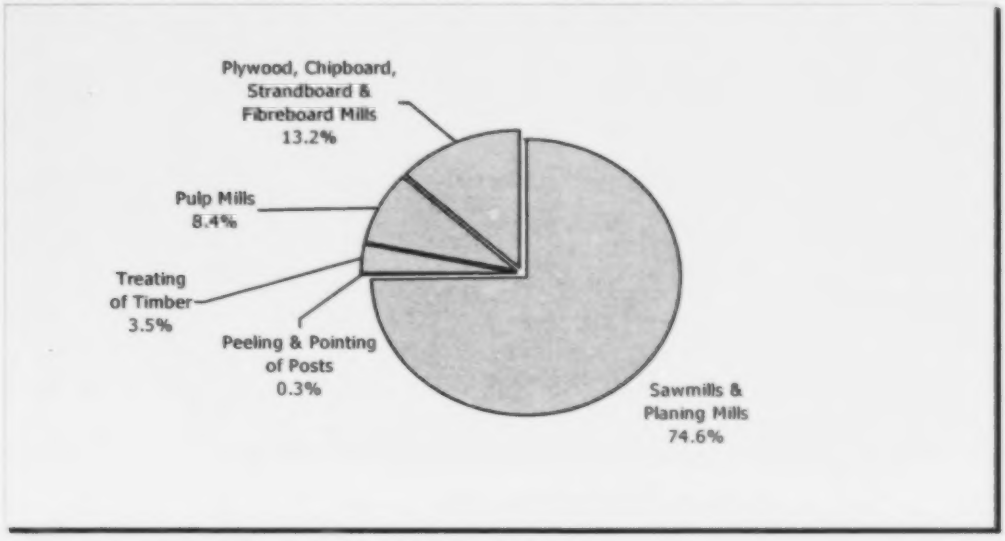
Table 8.0
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	324	$2,401,168	13,264	10,207	77	438	3.3
2001	309	$1,548,920	13,039	9,369	72	337	2.6
2002	281	$2,225,832	14,106	9,966	71	371	2.6
2003	267	$2,327,990	13,829	8,698	63	333	2.4
2004	**250**	**$1,664,232**	**14,144**	**4,918**	**35**	**274**	**1.9**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, there were 1,753 lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Sawmills and Planing Mills accounted for nearly three-quarters of all lost-time claims, followed by Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills at 13.2%. The Peeling and Pointing of Posts experienced the fewest lost-time claims at 0.3% (see Chart 8.0).

Chart 8.0
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Forest Products Manufacturing Industry – Alberta: 2000-2004


Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard & Fibreboard Mills 13.2%
Pulp Mills 8.4%
Treating of Timber 3.5%
Peeling & Pointing of Posts 0.3%
Sawmills & Planing Mills 74.6%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, employers with less than 10 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 9.7 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with 10 to 19 person-years at 8.1. Employers with 100 or more person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.4 (see Table 8.1). For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest.

Table 8.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[10] of Employer — Alberta: 2004

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	171	26	268	9.7
10 to 19 person-years	14	16	199	8.1
20 to 39 person-years	13	28	354	7.9
40 to 99 person-years	12	35	815	4.3
100 or more person-years	32	169	12,509	1.4
Unspecified	8	0	N/A [1]	N/A [2]

[1] The person-years weren't estimated for employers that didn't report payroll information to the WCB before March 31, 2005.
[2] The lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore the lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.

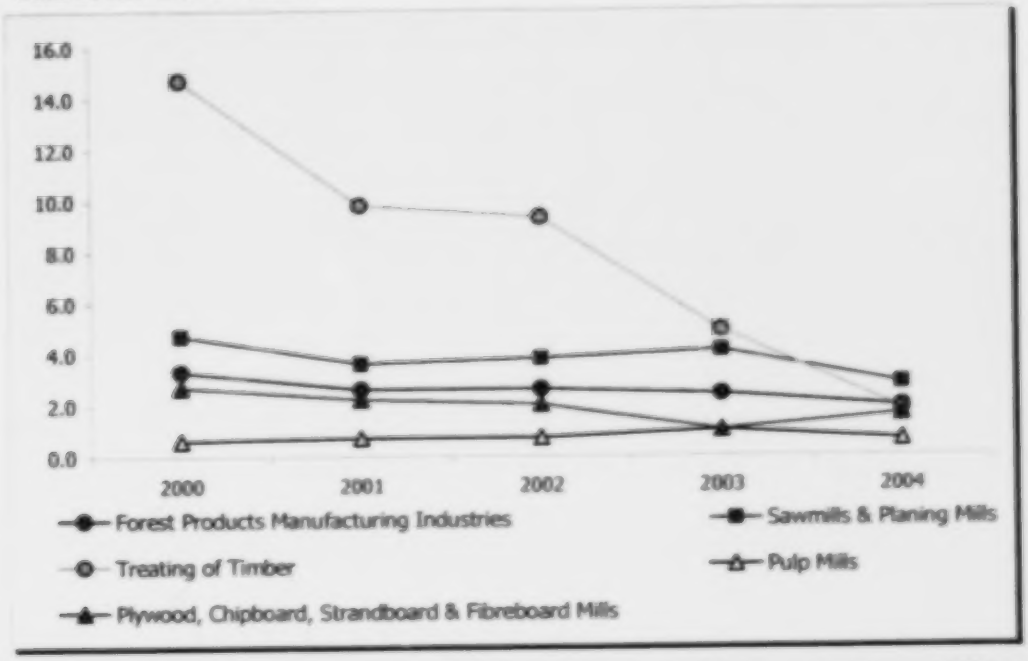
Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[10] Size is measured in terms of person-years.

8.2 Lost-Time Claims by Forest Products Manufacturing Industry

Between 2000 and 2003, the Treating of Timber industry had the highest lost-time claim rate for each year. In 2004, the Sawmills and Planing Mills industry had the highest rate at 2.8 per 100 person-years. The Pulp Mills industry had the lowest rate of all Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Chart 8.2).

Chart 8.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Forest Products Manufacturing Industry – Alberta: 2000-2004



Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	**1.9**
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	3.6	3.8	4.1	**2.8**
Treating of Timber	14.7	9.8	9.3	4.9	**1.8**
Pulp Mills	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	**0.6**
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard & Fibreboard Mills	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.0	**1.6**

Note: the lost-time claim rate for the Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry was not calculated due to a small number of person-years and is not included in this chart.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2A Sawmills and Planing Mills

In 2004, the Sawmill and Planing Mills industry had a lost-time claim rate of 2.8 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 31.7% from 2003. The duration rate fell from 108 days lost per 100 person-years to 54, a reduction of 50.0% (see Table 8.2A).

Table 8.2A
Sawmills and Planing Mills – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	283	$1,832,452	7,157	7,430	104	333	4.7
2001	267	$999,571	6,688	6,834	102	243	3.6
2002	244	$1,785,944	7,329	7,975	109	279	3.8
2003	226	$1,642,170	6,191	6,666	108	251	4.1
2004	**205**	**$1,199,677**	**7,133**	**3,850**	**54**	**202**	**2.8**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2B Peeling and Pointing of Posts

The Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry's lost-time claim rate and duration rate were not calculated due to a small number of person-years and lost-time claims.

Table 8.2B
Peeling and Pointing of Posts – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	11	$30,776	24	159	N/A [1]	4	N/A [2]
2001	10	$373	22	6	N/A	1	N/A
2002	8	$0	22	0	N/A	0	N/A
2003	10	$0	16	0	N/A	0	N/A
2004	**7**	**$0**	**17**	**0**	**N/A**	**0**	**N/A**

[1] Duration rate is highly unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
[2] The lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore the lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2C Treating of Timber

The lost-time claim rate for the Treating of Timber industry decreased by 63.3% to 1.8 per 100 person-years in 2004. This was the lowest rate achieved in the last five years. The duration rate in this industry was unavailable due to a low number of lost-time claims (see Table 8.2C).

Table 8.2C
Treating of Timber – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	6	$73,527	149	672	N/A	22	14.7
2001	6	$50,890	142	447	N/A	14	9.8
2002	5	$11,839	173	78	N/A	16	9.3
2003	6	$57,681	143	223	N/A	7	4.9
2004	**7**	**$21,219**	**162**	**62**	**N/A**	**3**	**1.8**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2D Pulp Mills

In 2004, lost-time claim rate for Pulp Mills decreased from 1.0 per 100 person-years in 2003 to 0.6 in 2004. This was the lowest rate of all Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Table 8.2D).

Table 8.2D
Pulp Mills – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	10	$156,951	3,960	582	N/A	25	0.6
2001	11	$160,760	3,889	823	N/A	29	0.7
2002	10	$138,789	4,296	662	15	30	0.7
2003	11	$224,179	4,049	499	12	40	1.0
2004	**15**	**$97,316**	**4,037**	**193**	**N/A**	**23**	**0.6**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2E Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

The lost-time claim rate for the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills industry was 1.6 per 100 person-years in 2004, a 60.0% increase from 2003. The duration rate decreased 23.7% from 38 days lost per 100 person-years in 2003 to 29 in 2004 (see Table 8.2E).

Table 8.2E
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	14	$307,463	1,974	1,364	69	54	2.7
2001	15	$337,326	2,297	1,259	55	50	2.2
2002	14	$289,260	2,287	1,251	55	46	2.0
2003	14	$403,959	3,431	1,310	38	35	1.0
2004	**16**	**$346,020**	**2,795**	**813**	**29**	**46**	**1.6**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 9

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

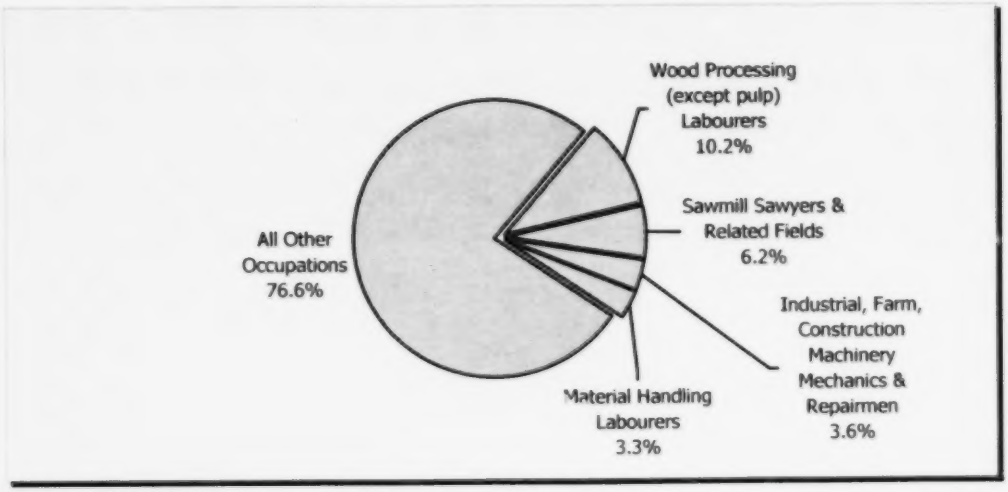
Overexertion and struck by objects were the most common causes for lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with upper extremities being the most commonly injured body part.

This section describes the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2004 injuries and diseases in Forest Products Manufacturing industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

9.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2004, four occupations accounted for nearly a quarter of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Wood Processing (except pulp) Labourers had the most claims at 10.2% (see Chart 9.1A).

Chart 9.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation — Alberta: 2004


Wood Processing (except pulp) Labourers 10.2%
Sawmill Sawyers & Related Fields 6.2%
Industrial, Farm, Construction Machinery Mechanics & Repairmen 3.6%
Material Handling Labourers 3.3%
All Other Occupations 76.6%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for 54.8% of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Young workers between 15 and 24 years accounted for 22.8% of claims, while workers aged 45 years and older had 22.4% of claims (see Table 9.1A).

Table 9.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age— Alberta: 2000-2004

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
15 – 19 Years	42	31	29	20	25	147	8.4%
20 – 24 Years	79	46	45	46	36	252	14.4%
25 – 34 Years	127	85	109	83	69	473	27.0%
35 – 44 Years	113	92	110	95	78	488	27.8%
45 – 54 Years	52	50	57	69	43	271	15.5%
55 – 64 Years	25	28	17	18	20	108	6.2%
65 Years and Over	0	4	4	2	2	12	0.7%
Unspecified	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.1%
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, the majority of claims were from men. Between 2000 and 2004, 85.2% of lost-time claims involved men. Lost-time claims from women accounted for 13.3% of all claims (see Table 9.1B).

Table 9.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2000-2004

Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Men	381	284	314	285	230	1,494	85.2%
Women	50	50	51	43	40	234	13.3%
Unspecified	7	3	6	5	4	25	1.4%
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

9.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

Between 2000 and 2004, 87.2% of all lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The four most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, 40.1%; surface wounds and bruises, 13.1%; open wounds, 12.0%; and fractures and dislocations, 11.1% (see Table 9.2A).

Table 9.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Nature of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**383**	**294**	**314**	**293**	**245**	**1,529**	**87.2%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	173	137	149	132	112	703	40.1%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	65	47	35	45	38	230	13.1%
Open Wounds	48	38	47	46	31	210	12.0%
Fractures and Dislocations	54	37	48	27	29	195	11.1%
Burns	6	8	5	6	5	30	1.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	37	27	30	37	30	161	9.2%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**35**	**30**	**38**	**30**	**20**	**153**	**8.7%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**0.2%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0.1%**
Nature of Injury – Unknown	**18**	**13**	**18**	**8**	**8**	**65**	**3.7%**
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, sprains, strains and tears accounted for 40.9% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.7 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for this nature of injury category for the whole province. The percentage of injuries in all nature of injury categories for 2004 was lower than or equal to the provincial average (see Table 9.2B).

Table 9.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004[11]

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**89.4%**	**88.9%**	**0.7**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	40.9%	46.8%	0.7
Open Wounds	11.3%	8.7%	1.0
Surface Wounds and Bruises	13.9%	11.0%	0.9
Fractures and Dislocations	10.6%	8.9%	0.9
Burns	1.8%	2.4%	0.6
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	10.9%	11.0%	0.7
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**7.3%**	**6.3%**	**0.9**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.9**
Nature of Injury – Unknown	**2.9%**	**4.0%**	**0.5**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[11] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2000 and 2004, upper extremities were the main body parts injured, accounting for 33.1% of total lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, followed by the trunk at 33.0%, and lower extremities at 19.5%. The two most common upper extremities injured were fingers and fingernails representing 13.5%, followed by wrists and hands, except fingers at 11.6% (see Table 9.3A).

Table 9.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2000-2004

Part of Body Injured	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Upper Extremities	**143**	**118**	**120**	**116**	**83**	**580**	**33.1%**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	56	46	46	51	38	237	13.5%
Wrist(s) and Hand(s), except Finger(s)	53	39	38	43	30	203	11.6%
Other Upper Extremities	34	33	36	22	15	140	8.0%
Trunk	**154**	**107**	**124**	**104**	**89**	**578**	**33.0%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	90	62	72	72	53	349	19.9%
Other Trunk	64	45	52	32	36	229	13.1%
Lower Extremities	**83**	**67**	**73**	**63**	55	**341**	**19.5%**
Leg(s)	36	36	32	35	29	168	9.6%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	41	30	38	23	23	155	8.8%
Other Lower Extremities	6	1	3	5	3	18	1.0%
Head	**37**	**20**	**33**	**26**	**31**	**147**	**8.4%**
Eye(s)	18	4	6	6	12	46	2.6%
Other Head Parts	19	16	27	20	19	101	5.8%
Multiple Body Parts	**9**	**17**	**13**	**16**	**12**	**67**	**3.8%**
Neck, Including Throat	**10**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**28**	**1.6%**
Part of Body – Unknown	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**0.4%**
Body Systems	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0.3%**
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, the back, including spine and spinal cord, accounted for 19.3% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.6 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for this part of body category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all part of body categories were equal to or lower than the provincial average, except fingers and fingernails, and the head (see Table 9.3B).

Table 9.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2004[12]

Part of Body Injured	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**32.5%**	**38.5%**	**0.6**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	19.3%	25.7%	0.6
Other Trunk	13.1%	12.9%	0.8
Upper Extremities	**30.3%**	**24.5%**	**0.9**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	13.9%	8.0%	1.3
Wrist(s) and Hand(s), except Finger(s)	10.9%	9.5%	0.9
Other Upper Extremities	5.5%	7.0%	0.6
Lower Extremities	**20.1%**	**18.9%**	**0.8**
Leg(s)	10.6%	9.4%	0.8
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	8.4%	8.3%	0.8
Other Lower Extremities	1.1%	1.2%	0.7
Head	**11.3%**	**7.5%**	**1.1**
Eye(s)	4.4%	2.8%	1.2
Other Head Parts	6.9%	4.7%	1.1
Multiple Body Parts	**4.4%**	**7.4%**	**0.4**
Neck, Including Throat	**1.1%**	**2.2%**	**0.4**
Body Systems	**0.4%**	**0.6%**	**0.4**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[12] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.4 Source of Injury or Disease

Between 2000 and 2004, two primary sources of injury in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries accounted for nearly half of total claims. Parts and materials accounted for 24.9%, and persons, plants, animals and minerals represented 21.8% (see Table 9.4A).

Table 9.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Source of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Parts and Materials	**124**	**78**	**79**	**88**	**68**	**437**	**24.9%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**82**	**71**	**81**	**89**	**60**	**383**	**21.8%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	63	57	69	74	49	312	17.8%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker [1]	2	0	0	0	1	3	0.2%
Minerals - Metallic and Non-Metallic	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	17	13	12	15	10	67	3.8%
Machinery	**54**	**28**	**39**	**35**	**28**	**184**	**10.5%**
Structures and Surfaces	**33**	**27**	**34**	**31**	**26**	**151**	**8.6%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**28**	**16**	**19**	**16**	**14**	**93**	**5.3%**
Hand Tools - Non-powered	14	9	8	7	5	43	2.5%
Hand Tools - Powered	5	3	3	3	2	16	0.9%
Other Tools and Equipments	9	4	8	6	7	34	1.9%
Containers [2]	**23**	**13**	**11**	**12**	**9**	**68**	**3.9%**
Vehicles	**16**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**8**	**60**	**3.4%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**14**	**0.8%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0.2%**
Other Sources	**20**	**12**	**16**	**21**	**27**	**96**	**5.5%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**54**	**75**	**76**	**27**	**32**	**264**	**15.1%**
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

[1] Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
[2] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.)

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, parts and materials accounted for 24.8% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 1.9 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this source of injury category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all other source of injury categories were equal to or lower than the provincial average, except other persons, plants, animals and minerals and machinery (see Table 9.4B).

Table 9.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004[13]

Source of Injury or Disease	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**21.9%**	**25.2%**	**0.6**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	17.9%	18.4%	0.7
Person - Other Than Inured or Ill Worker	0.4%	4.9%	0.1
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	3.6%	1.6%	9.5
Parts and Materials	**24.8%**	**9.8%**	**1.9**
Machinery	**10.2%**	**5.7%**	**1.3**
Structures and Surfaces	**9.5%**	**15.9%**	**0.4**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**5.1%**	**6.2%**	**0.6**
Hand Tools - Non-powered	1.8%	3.3%	0.4
Hand Tools - Powered	0.7%	0.9%	0.6
Other Tools and Equipment	2.6%	2.0%	1.0
Containers	**3.3%**	**10.1%**	**0.2**
Vehicles	**2.9%**	**7.2%**	**0.3**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**0.7%**	**0.9%**	**0.6**
Other Sources	**9.9%**	**5.3%**	**1.4**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**11.7%**	**10.5%**	**0.8**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[13] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.5 Type of Event or Exposure

Since 2000, two types of events or exposures comprised more than three-quarters of total lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 39.1% of claims, followed by bodily reaction and exertion at 36.7% (see Table 9.5A).

Table 9.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2000-2004

Type of Event or Exposure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**185**	**137**	**130**	**129**	**104**	**685**	**39.1%**
Struck by Object	75	65	52	43	46	281	16.0%
Caught in Object	66	45	48	49	36	244	13.9%
Struck Against Object	34	25	25	31	12	127	7.2%
Rubbed or Abraded	9	1	4	4	7	25	1.4%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	1	1	1	2	3	8	0.5%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**152**	**116**	**133**	**140**	**102**	**643**	**36.7%**
Overexertion	88	58	64	64	51	325	18.5%
Bodily Reaction [1]	42	32	43	50	32	199	11.4%
Repetitive Motion	17	21	20	22	14	94	5.4%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	5	5	6	4	5	25	1.4%
Falls	**44**	**29**	**40**	**34**	**29**	**176**	**10.0%**
Fall on Same Level	30	10	21	17	17	95	5.4%
Fall to Lower Level	12	14	13	12	7	58	3.3%
Other Falls	2	5	6	5	5	23	1.3%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**15**	**11**	**16**	**14**	**13**	**69**	**3.9%**
Transportation Accidents	**10**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**30**	**1.7%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0.1%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.1%
Fires and Explosions	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0.1%**
Type of Event – Unknown	**31**	**39**	**47**	**9**	**20**	**146**	**8.3%**
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, overexertion accounted for 18.6% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.6 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for this type of event category for the whole province (see Table 9.5B).

Table 9.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2004[14]

Type of Event or Exposure	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**38.0%**	**24.0%**	**1.2**
Caught in Object	13.1%	4.2%	2.3
Struck by Object	16.8%	12.5%	1.0
Struck Against Object	4.4%	5.0%	0.6
Rubbed or Abraded	2.6%	1.2%	1.7
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	1.1%	1.0%	0.8
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**37.2%**	**42.5%**	**0.7**
Overexertion	18.6%	23.2%	0.6
Bodily Reaction	11.7%	12.1%	0.7
Repetitive Motion	5.1%	5.4%	0.7
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1.8%	1.9%	0.7
Falls	**10.6%**	**16.3%**	**0.5**
Fall on Same Level	6.2%	10.5%	0.4
Fall to Lower Level	2.6%	4.8%	0.4
Other Falls	1.8%	1.0%	1.4
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**4.7%**	**4.3%**	**0.8**
Transportation Accidents	**1.5%**	**4.8%**	**0.2**
Fires and Explosions	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**1.4**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**0.4%**	**1.4%**	**0.2**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	0.4%	1.2%	0.2
Type of Event – Unknown	**7.3%**	**6.5%**	**0.8**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[14] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average, greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average, less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.6 Duration of Disability

Since 2000, 35.1% of claims resulted in a duration of disability between one and five days. Lost-time claims resulting in 51 days lost or more accounted for 14.5% (see Table 9.6A).

Table 9.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2000-2004

Duration of Disability	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
1 – 5 Days	166	114	133	116	87	616	35.1%
6 – 10 Days	57	56	41	32	22	208	11.9%
11 – 15 Days	41	22	25	19	20	127	7.2%
16 – 20 Days	16	11	13	14	14	68	3.9%
21 – 30 Days	29	20	15	12	12	88	5.0%
31 – 40 Days	20	13	17	18	14	82	4.7%
41 – 50 Days	17	9	16	10	8	60	3.4%
51 Days or More	56	52	57	61	28	254	14.5%
Unspecified	36	40	54	51	69	250	14.3%
Total	**438**	**337**	**371**	**333**	**274**	**1,753**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, claims resulting in one to five days duration of disability accounted for 31.8% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.6 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all duration categories were lower than the provincial average (see Table 9.6B).

Table 9.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2004[15]

Duration of Disability	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
1 – 5 Days	31.8%	37.0%	0.6
6 – 10 Days	8.0%	13.0%	0.5
11 – 15 Days	7.3%	7.3%	0.7
16 – 20 Days	5.1%	4.8%	0.8
21 – 30 Days	4.4%	7.0%	0.5
31 – 40 Days	5.1%	4.9%	0.8
41 – 50 Days	2.9%	3.7%	0.6
51 Days or More	10.2%	14.8%	0.5
Unspecified	25.2%	7.3%	2.6

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[15] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average, greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average, less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

SECTION 10

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

In 2004, 17.6% of Forest Products Manufacturing industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented 88.2% of all person-years in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries.

The Pulp Mill industry had the highest proportion of COR holders with 53.3% of employers certified, covering nearly all person-years in this industry. There were no COR holders in the Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry (see Table 10.0).

Table 10.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2004

Industry	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Pulp Mills	8	15	53.3%	99.9%
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard & Fibreboard Mills	7	16	43.8%	86.5%
Sawmills & Planing Mills	27	205	13.2%	83.2%
Treating of Timber	2	7	28.6%	53.3%
Peeling & Pointing of Posts	0	7	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries	44	250	17.6%	88.2%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2003 and 2004, both COR holders and non-COR holders experienced a decrease in their lost-time claim rate in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. For COR holders, the lost-time claim rate fell by 16.6%, while the rate for non-COR holders fell by 19.6%. For the province, both employers with a valid COR and non-COR holders experienced a 10.3% reduction in their lost-time claim rates (see Table 10.1).

Table 10.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Forest Products Manufacturing COR Holders – Alberta: 2003 and 2004

		Forest Products Mfg. Industries				Province			
Employer	Year	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2003	203	12,061	1.7	-16.6%	10,906	374,757	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	175	12,470	1.4		10,522	403,984	2.6	
Non-COR	2003	130	1,768	7.4	-19.6%	25,669	888,356	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	99	1,674	5.9		24,597	949,230	2.6	

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2004 the WCB did not accept any fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries.

An occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker that results from a work-related event or exposure. Beginning with this year's report, all fatalities will be classified by type based on the WCB classification standards. In previous years, fatalities by type had been classified by Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE). For this reason, fatalities by type statistics in this report may differ slightly from numbers presented in previous reports. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. Between 2000 and 2004, there were no motor vehicle incident fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Table 11.0).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. Between 2000 and 2004, there were two workplace fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries accepted by the WCB (see Table 11.0).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities

from prior years. Between 2000 and 2004, there were three occupational disease fatalities accepted by the WCB in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Table 11.0).

Table 11.0
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Occupational Disease	Motor Vehicle Incidents	Workplace Incidents	Total
2000	0	0	2	2
2001	1	0	0	1
2002	1	0	0	1
2003	1	0	0	1
2004	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	3	0	2	5

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, the WCB accepted five fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. The Pulp Mills industry had three fatalities while the Sawmills and Planing Mills industry had two (see Table 11.1).

Table 11.1
Forest Products Manufacturing Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Industry – Alberta: 2000-2004

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Pulp Mills	0	1	1	1	**0**	3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	2	0	0	0	**0**	2
Peeling and Pointing of Posts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Treating of Timber	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard & Fibreboard Mills	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**5**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

A

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease which disables the worker beyond the day of injury. Included are claims for which wages compensation are paid, permanent disability claims, fatalities and cases in which the injured worker is assigned light duties or other modified work upon return to work from time lost due to injury.

Person-Years

Person-Year estimates are calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses this data to estimate an average industry wage and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

LTC Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries or between years can be used to indicate increases, decreases or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains this data on March 31 of the year following the claim year and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Cost of Claims

Compensation cost of a claim is the reimbursement of full or partial lost wages that a worker received from the WCB due to occupational illness or injury.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average

The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Industries} \times \text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Province} \times \text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

Percent of Total Claims for the Industries =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}}$$

Percent of Total Claims for the Province =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}}$$

NEC Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS Means 'Unspecified'.

B

APPENDIX B: FORESTRY AND RELATED INDUSTRIES WCB INDUSTRY CODES[16]

1. Forestry

03100 – Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs
03902 – Timber Management

2. Forest Products Manufacturing

25100 – Sawmills and Planing Mills
25900 – Peeling and Pointing of Posts
25901 – Treating of Timber
27102 – Pulp Mills
27103 – Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

[16] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board 2004 industry codes.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Alberta Human Resources and Employment
Data Development and Evaluation
2nd Floor, 10808 – 99 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0G5

Phone: 780-427-8531, toll free by calling 310-0000
Fax: 780-422-5070

Alberta Human Resources and Employment website:

www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/publications/statistics.asp

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafely.org